

Commercial

Advertiser.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 6227

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HUI KUOKOA
IS AT WORKBegins Upon Its
Constitution
Framing.WILL CONTINUE
IN THE FIELDLong Debate Over the Prospects
for the Party and Its
Plans.

ALL doubt of the course of the Hui Kuokoa was dispelled last evening when by a unanimous vote the representatives of the party decided to formally organize and adopted for guidance until the meeting of the convention of the party in September a constitution which in effect is that offered in the Home Rule convention and turned down by Wilcox and Kalauokalani.

It was not until after there had been an amount of oratory which would have carried the Fire Claims bill through Congress that this was done, either, for by the clock two hours was spent in discussing the form of party, something which was generally believed to have been settled on the previous evening, before the consensus was that the organization could go on. There were speeches along the line of forming a body which should have for its object the selection of the best men in other parties for the Legislature, and other addresses were aimed at independent action, and through all Prince Cupid, with his honesty of purpose and desire to see the best done for the Territory and his people, balked at a declaration which made partisans per se of himself and his friends, while he wanted to be free for non-partisan action.

The real business of the meeting, which drew to the assembly room of Foster's Hall seventy-five bolters from the Wilcox crowd, was the receiving of the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws. The report was in part as follows:

Honolulu, July 21, 1902.
To the President and Members of the Kuokoa party:

Gentlemen—Your committee on constitution, rules and regulations here-with submit proposed constitution, rules, etc., which it recommends be made the basis for organization, the same to be ratified or amended by the convention to be held for nominating Delegate to Congress, etc.

We recommend that authority be given the executive committee, through its president, to fix the date, place and representation for a convention as above stated.

We further recommend giving the executive committee power to formulate plans for co-operation with other political elements in the Territory, subject to approval by the Territorial convention.

Respectfully submitted,
J. H. WISE,
K. S. MAHAULU,
JOHN EMMELUTH.

Proposed Constitution of the Kuokoa Party—Preamble:

Whereas, More than two years have elapsed since the passing of the United States passed the Organic Act creating out of these islands the Territory of Hawaii; and

Whereas, The first legislature of the Territory failed to make effective the provisions of said act permitting the creation of the traditional American system of government in these islands; and

Whereas, Owing to such failure and the fact that the majority of both houses was composed of Hawaiians, the capacity of the native Hawaiians for self-government has been seriously questioned; and

Whereas, The agreements reached among the dominant element in the Home Rule party, by which the president thereof is to pass on all candidates before nomination; and

Whereas, Such a course is subversive of those rights of the person vouchsafed us under the constitution of the United States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates of the Kuokoa party, in convention assembled, that we deplore the conditions which prevent our further affiliation with the Home Rule party.

That we hereby pledge our faith in the ultimate triumph of those principles which lie at the foundation of popular government.

That we pledge our earnest effort to create in this Territory clean, responsible, honest government, through wise legislation by competent men, regardless of previous political affiliation.

Resolved, That we heartily invite the co-operation of all voters in this Territory who believe in county and municipal government as the means for elevating this community's standard, morally, socially and politically.

CONSTITUTION.
Article I—Organization.—A non-parti-

san political party is hereby created throughout the Territory for the purposes set forth in the preamble hereto.

Article II.—Name.—This political organization shall be known as the Kuokoa party.

Article III.—The purpose of the party is to effect the changes of government required by the vast majority of the voters, in such manner as will least affect established industries, to formulate legislation for this purpose, accepting the experiences of the older States and Territories of the Union as our guide, hoping thereby to evolve an efficient, economic, business-like system of conducting community affairs. To so alter our educational system that the youth may grow to man's estate fitted for taking part in the future development of the Territory.

Article IV.—Membership.—All male citizens of the Territory who are voters or eligible to become voters at the next regular election may become members of this party by signing this constitution, with the rules and regulations, in the precinct in which they reside.

From this point the constitution was as that offered in the convention. The executive committee is provided for at thirty members, to be chosen from the various representative districts. The central committee is to consist of seven members, one from each district, and the president. The provision is made that the members need not live in the districts they represent. There is provision for precinct organization and for a Territorial convention within thirty days after primaries on the first Wednesday in July, and district conventions for legislative nominations within fifty days after the Territorial convention.

When the preamble was read there was a kick immediately. Long objected that there was a direct reflection upon the Hawaiian people, and Prince Cupid thought the whole matter irrelevant to the constitution. So the preamble was sent back to the committee for revision. Immediately, without material change, the constitution was passed.

There was passed also a resolution empowering the appointment of a temporary executive committee to serve until the convention meets, with power to appoint committees and manage the party, to be governed by the constitution. Prince Cupid as chairman of the meeting appointed the following: President, Prince J. Kalaniana'ole, D. Kanu, J. K. Clark, J. K. Nakokoo, M. L. Kanikaula, S. Kikio, J. W. Biplane, W. E. Erving, A. St. G. Pili, M. K. Keohokale, F. W. Beckley and Ben Jones.

C. A. Long was chosen treasurer but his demands for a finance committee were unheard. A report from the committee on organization was read, telling of the work done and the plans for a meeting Thursday. This was referred to the executive committee. After providing that this body shall meet this evening the committee adjourned.

Senator Kalauokalani and Wilcox will leave this afternoon for Maui for the purpose of taking up their campaigning tour. They will go first to where carriages and roast pig await them. Thence they will turn the entire side of the island, returning next week. It is expected they will continue on their way through the group.

Senator Kalauokalani said yesterday that it was his plan that when by favoring a man he could secure his nomination he would always move for the return of a man who had experience.

DEMOCRATS
START WORKAn Enrollment Will Be Made of
All Democrats on Island
of Oahu.

Democrats in Honolulu will conduct their fall campaign along the lines laid down in 1900, with the exception that the Territorial Central Committee will consist of not more than 60 members, as against 15 in the former organization.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Democrats last night in Waverley hall, at which Col. McCarthy presided, the report of the committee of 15 appointed last Tuesday by the chair was read by Secretary Hart and adopted. The report was as follows:

Honolulu, July 21, 1902.
To the Territorial Central Committee:
The select committee of 15 appointed at a meeting held at Waverley hall on July 14 to devise ways and means for bettering the plan of organization, beg leave to report as follows:

That the plan of the last campaign be followed excepting that the number on the Territorial Central Committee be increased from 15 to a number not to exceed 60.

Col. McCarthy then called attention to the fact that the Democrats would have to juggle up free silver with which to run the campaign in its preliminary stages. There would have to be some advertising of meetings, postage and other incidentals, and there wasn't a red cent in the treasury.

Eugene Sullivan proposed that the hat be passed around to all those who signed the roll and that each one drop in a dollar.

W. H. Johnson moved for the appointment of a finance committee consisting of three members, but this met with an objection from F. H. Hayselden, who feared that the Democrats around town might think they were contributing to the real campaign fund and refuse to contribute when the per-

sonal political party is hereby created throughout the Territory for the purposes set forth in the preamble hereto.

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NEW BISHOP IS
CONSECRATED

SAN DIEGO, July 3.—The impressive ceremony of making a bishop of the Episcopal church was witnessed yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's by a large congregation. At the close of the service, when the sacrament was partaken of by the bishops and clergy present, Rev. Henry Bond Restarick, for the past twenty years and more the rector of the San Diego parish, had been made Bishop of Honolulu in charge of the missionary district of the Hawaiian Islands under the Protestant Episcopal church of America.

The program as printed was carried out, though the portion of the service which had been assigned to Bishop Moreland of Sacramento had to be taken by the other bishops as the Sacramento gentleman did not arrive until just at the close of the service. There was no attempt at decoration of the church itself, but the altar and chancel looked exceedingly pretty from the body of the church. It was stated by those who had the arrangements in charge that there were so many who desired to witness the ceremony that they did not feel that it would be right to give any of the space to decorations.

The choir of St. Paul's church and of All Saints' chapel were combined, and rendered the musical part of the service in a most charming and impressive manner.

The Right Reverend William Ford Nichols, D. D., Bishop of California, was the presiding bishop and had charge of the services, being especially assisted by Rt. Rev. Joseph Horsfall Johnson, D. D., Bishop of Los Angeles, and Rt. Rev. John Mills Kendrick, D. D., Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, as the members of the commission to consecrate, and by Rt. Rev. Thomas Augustus Jagger, D. D., Bishop of Southern Ohio, the presenting bishop and the designated preacher for the occasion.

Other officials of the church and members of the clergy from all over Southern California were also in attendance, and assisted in the ceremony to the extent of the parts and positions assigned to them.

The congregation was large but limited to the capacity of the church by the number of cards given out, there being no more cards than the seating capacity of the building, with the addition of chairs in the aisles.

The procession of bishops, clergy-men and choir was impressive, and throughout the service the form laid down by the law of the church for the ordaining or consecration of a bishop was followed. The sermon by Rt. Rev. Jagger of Cincinnati was a masterpiece and particularly touching in that portion in which he addressed the bishop-elect on the new duties to which he had been called and which might to some extent keep him away from the close offices of the parish which were possibly the pleasant features of a rector's life, thus making the duties somewhat harder to bear. The bishop spoke at great length, his text being from the third verse of the fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians: "Endeavor to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

BISHOP JAGGER'S SERMON.
After a thoughtful discussion of church unity in the abstract, Bishop Jagger said:

I have had in mind through all these hasty suggestions the Christian community in Hawaii to which we are about to send a bishop of our Protestant Episcopal church. That community singularly illustrates in its history

the reality of, and the great need of, keeping in the bond of peace, the unity of the spirit.

I need not weary you by a repetition of the story of the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook, the visit of Vancouver 12 years later, the enlightened policy of King Kamehameha afterwards known as the great, and the effort of Vancouver to have missionaries of the English church sent to his dominion. The missionaries were not sent. The remarkable facts in the religious history of the islands may be rapidly sketched. The son and successor of Kamehameha the Great demolished with one blow a whole system of idolatry and superstition, the high priest of the system being himself the leader of the movement.

Missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions were immediately sent to take possession of the field. They were Presbyterians and Congregationalists from New England. They were devoted, self-sacrificing men, sowing in its simplicity the Word of the Truth of the Gospel, and "by their fruits we know them." They arrived in 1823. Thirty years later Christianity was the prevailing religion and a powerful influence in the councils of the kings. The Bible and many religious books were translated into the native tongue. There were more than 55,000 communicants and as many pupils in the Christian schools. As early as 1853 the native Christians had even sent missionaries to other islands of the Pacific, and in 1859 foreign aid was no longer necessary.

It was not until 1862 that the Church of England, through the combined efforts of English and American bishops, and at the request of the young King Kamehameha IV, who had been to England and learned to love the order and service of the church—consecrated the Rev. Dr. Staley to be bishop of Honolulu. The story of the young king and his queen, Emma (granddaughter of the English sailor who had been influential in the conversion of Kamehameha the Great), his translation of the Prayer Book into the native tongue and his zeal for the church in gifts and labors, is well known. Bishop Staley in a sermon which he preached in Westminster Abbey on the eve of his departure for the islands shows how fully he realized the necessity for "giving diligence to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." "We are," he said, "to speak the truth but it must be in love and we are to give all who have been hitherto laboring with so much devotion and earnestness in their Master's cause while we have been looking on with cold indifference, the credit they deserve. We must make it clear that we do not go forth to ignore or over-ride what has been done by others." I have only time to remind you of the rapid increase in the commerce of the islands—the domination of European and American civilization—the demoralizing influences of that civilization in some of its forms upon the native population—the mixture of races and the events which finally made Hawaii a territory of the United States. With the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as territory of the United States came the necessity for some arrangement by which the jurisdiction of the Anglican church in those islands should be transferred to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. A plan of transfer was arranged and happily consummated by which that diocese of the Church of England known as the Diocese of Honolulu became the Missionary District of Honolulu of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

The property and jurisdiction were received on Tuesday, April 1st, in St. Andrew's cathedral, Honolulu, by the Bishop of California, acting for the presiding bishop, and at the hands of the venerable Bishop Willis, who resigns his charge after 20 years of service. We are now to consecrate the rector of this parish, duly elected, to be the first bishop of the Missionary District of Honolulu.

Thoughts crowd upon me as I think

of the strange mixture of conditions to which he goes and of circumstances which have entered into that history. He goes to represent something more than the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. He will stand for the unity in one visible communion of the churches of England and America. But is that all? We assume that he is "a man in whom the spirit of God is." If this is so he will stand for something deeper and broader than any visible union. His sense of unity in the spirit will comprehend in the bond of love all those who have broken up the fallow ground and sowed through toil and tears the fields which he reaps. He will realize that "other men labored and he entered into their labors." He will be a bishop of the church of God—broad enough to sympathize with and as far as may be to co-operate in every movement which seeks to uplift, comfort and help our common humanity.

At this point in his discourse, Bishop Jagger turned to the bishop-elect and continuing said:

My dear brother, though I have not had the pleasure of a long personal acquaintance I feel very close through knowledge of your reputation and character, and also through my sympathy with you at this hour at your passing from the associations of your pastor life during so many years here, to the work of a bishop. I know very well how real must be the pain of parting both for you and your people. Identified as you have been for so many years with this place, entering into the sorrows and joys, and the public, social and domestic interests of your people, the breaking away is the tearing up of deeply rooted ties and affections. The bishop is removed from the close personal relations which are so precious in a pastor's life. He must be satisfied in the cold remoteness of his general administrative work, with memories of the hours which have made him welcome, of the children he has baptized and of the friendships welded in the white heat of griefs and pains which he has shared. Your life in the new field to which you are going will certainly be full of such memories and it will be your comfort amid the perplexities and trials which await you to know that the blessing of those whom you have sought to bless and help will follow you.

But do not suppose, in leaving the special work of a pastor for the more general work of a bishop, the importance or range of personal influence is diminished. The circle of that influence is only widened. I have not meant to say that the bishop should wrap himself in a cold, dignified remoteness removed from the more intimate relations of a pastor but he becomes the overseer of clergy and people. He is ordained to be in his place and by virtue of his office a leader of men. As a man is so is his strength. The dignity of office or vestments will not hide the man or pass for personal worth or power.

Your new work under its fresh and free conditions will call into play the faculties of judgment and administration. You will need to be tactful, patient and slow to make issues about small matters. But your experience as an organizer has taught you all this, I have only to add further, and with the utmost sincerity, that you need to live very close, in your own spirit to the Master, if you would have peace, wisdom and power in your work. As a bishop you will find in it demands upon your executive ability that may tend to distract, secularize and perhaps contract. Compelled by the nature of your office to determine many matters alone and within the reserve of your own mind, you can only find real help and comfort in opening all your soul "to thy Father who is in secret and thy Father who seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." Keeping yourself here you will be centered in the spirit of unity and will know how to realize in your outward relations as a bishop in the church of God the fullness of the meaning of the Apostolic charge "giving diligence to the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

At the close of the sermon, Bishop-elect Restarick was presented as the bishop-elect by Bishop Jagger. The certificate of election was read by Rev. B. W. R. Taylor; the consent of the standing committees by Rev. J. J. Wilkins, D. D., and the consent of the bishops by Rev. William McCormack. The promise of the bishop-elect to conform to the demands of the new office and to the laws of the church in all things with the help of God, was recorded, and after prayer by the presiding bishop, the examination of the bishop-elect was carried on according to the forms provided. The roles of the bishop-elect, and then the consecration during which the blessing of all the bishops present was bestowed on the bishop-elect, and he was declared ordained.

The offering, which was large, will be turned over to the bishop for the work of the church in the missionary district of Honolulu. A communion service followed in which only the bishops and the clergy received the holy sacrament, the opportunity having been given to all members of the congregation at the early morning celebration of the holy communion at 7:30 a. m. by Rev. William H. Wooten. The consecration was requested to remain during the communion service and did so, although it was nearly three and a half hours from the beginning of the consecration service to the close.

LUNCHEON TO THE BISHOP.

At the close of the consecration services, carriages were in waiting for the bishops and their families to convey them to the handsome home of Mrs. O. J. Stough, on upper Fourth street, where they were entertained at luncheon.

Covers were laid for twenty people. In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Stough, there were seated at the tables: Rt. Rev. Henry Bond Restarick, Bishop of Honolulu; Mrs. Restarick and Miss Restarick; Rt. Rev. William Ford Nichols, D. D., Bishop of California, and Mrs. Nichols; Rt. Rev. Joseph Horsfall Johnson, D. D., Bishop of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Johnson; Rt. Rev. Thomas Augustus Jagger, D. D., Bishop of Southern Ohio, Mrs. Jagger and Miss Jagger; Rt. Rev. William Hall Moreland, D. D., Bishop of Sacramento; Rt. Rev. John Mills Kendrick, D. O., Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, and

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(Continued on page 4.)

CONVENTIONS
IN HONOLULURepublicans Meet
September
First.HILO GETS ONLY
SEVEN VOTESTerritorial Committee Decides Up-
on Time and Place for
Gathering.

THE Republican Territorial Convention will be held in Honolulu, beginning Monday, September 1st, at 10 o'clock in the morning. It was decided upon last night at a meeting of the Territorial Central Committee, Honolulu, getting twelve votes, Hilo receiving but seven.

There were present at the meeting last evening: Robertson, Fisher, Crabbe, Jones, Cooke, McCandless, Towse, Winston, Huddy and Waterhouse in person. By proxy: McStocker of Olat, by Fisher; Ridgeway of Hilo, by Jones; Estep of Honolulu, by Crabbe; Kahalelelo of Pukou, by Cooke; Reuter of Hana, by Cooke; McCann of Lahaina, by McCandless; Renton of Honolulu, by Huddy; Sandow of Waimea, by Waterhouse; Brandt of Waimea, by Fisher; Willard of Lihue, by Robertson, and Atkinson, by Crabbe.

The petition of the Second Precinct, Fourth District Club favoring the employment of only American citizens upon public works was presented and referred to the executive committee.

J. P. Cooke presented a matter which he thought of much importance. This was the request of Paris of Kailua for information as to the naturalization laws. He wanted to know if Judge Edging could hold court between terms for naturalization purposes, or whether a special term was required. Mr. Cooke suggested that the executive committee look into the matter and secure a special term if need be, for Paris has a large number of Portuguese and others he wished to have naturalized. The matter was referred to the chairman and secretary.

CHOOSING CONVENTION CITY.

Under the head of unfinished business Chairman Robertson called up the motion presented at Saturday's meeting fixing the convention city at Honolulu, and the amendment by Crabbe that it be held in Hilo.

Upon motion of Fisher it was decided to take the vote by roll call. Mr. Cooke, before a vote was taken, asked permission to read several letters which he had received in response to requests for information as to the sentiment in other places. J. L. Stacker of Hilo thought it would be a good thing for the Republican party to meet this year in Hilo and said there would be no difficulty in providing hall and entertainment. He suggested, however, that it would not be fair to the delegates from Molokai and Kauai to ask them to travel that far. He also wrote that there was a feeling among some of the Republicans of Hilo that Cupid should be endorsed in order to insure the defeat of Wilcox.

A. B. Loebenstein of Hilo favored that city because of the understanding at the time of the last convention, and because it was far from the scene of factional strife. H. P. Baldwin wrote that he was opposed to Hilo because of the expense and time to Oahu and Kauai delegates, suggesting also that Honolulu was nearer in point of time to delegates in the Kau and Kona districts than Hilo.

Vote was then taken upon the motion, resulting as follows:

For Hilo—McStocker, Ridgeway, Estep, Waipulani, Kahalelelo, Huddy, Brandt—7.
For Honolulu—Reuter, McCann, Atkinson, Towse, Cooke, Fisher, Jones, Renton, Winston, Sandow, Palmer, Willard—12.

Chairman Robertson did not vote, and Honolulu was duly declared the place of the convention, the time being fixed at the first Monday in September. This will be September 1st, or Labor day, though the members considered this to be no drawback. McCandless wanted the convention to open at 9 o'clock in the morning, but the motion of Crabbe to open one hour later was carried. The arrangements as to convention hall, etc., were left to the executive committee. A meeting of this committee was held after the central committee meeting, and the matter discussed. The convention will probably be held at Foster's Hall. The petition from the legislative committee of the Builders and Traders' Exchange asking what the Republican party intended to do to solve the labor problem in the Territory were discussed.